

Norrköping, 16th April 2024

Path towards operational use of recent ALARO microphysics developments

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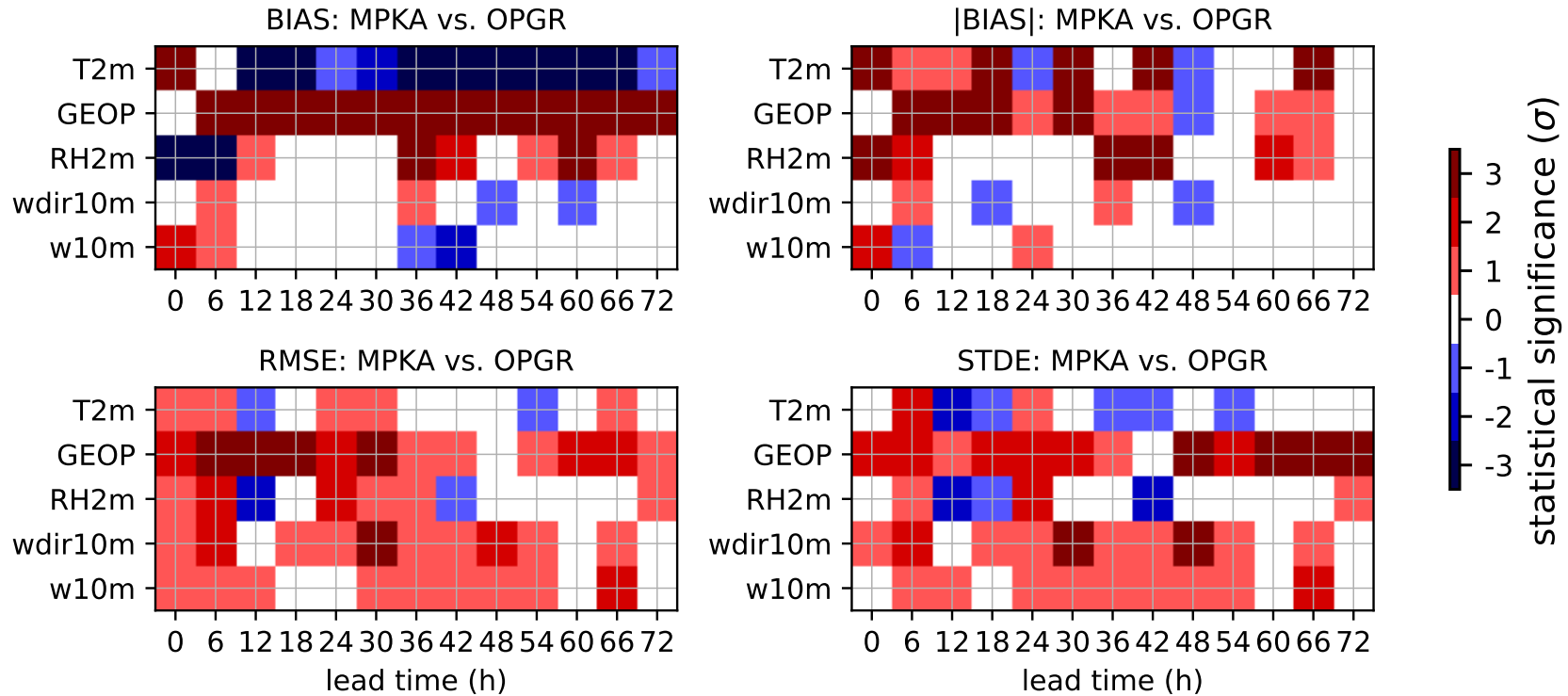
Radmila Brožková (CHMI, Prague)

Microphysics changes in last year's presentation

- mainly Lopez evaporation instead of Kessler one
- minor autoconversion changes

...its last slide :(

Surface score: MPKA vs. OPGR (20220620-20220710, 21 days)

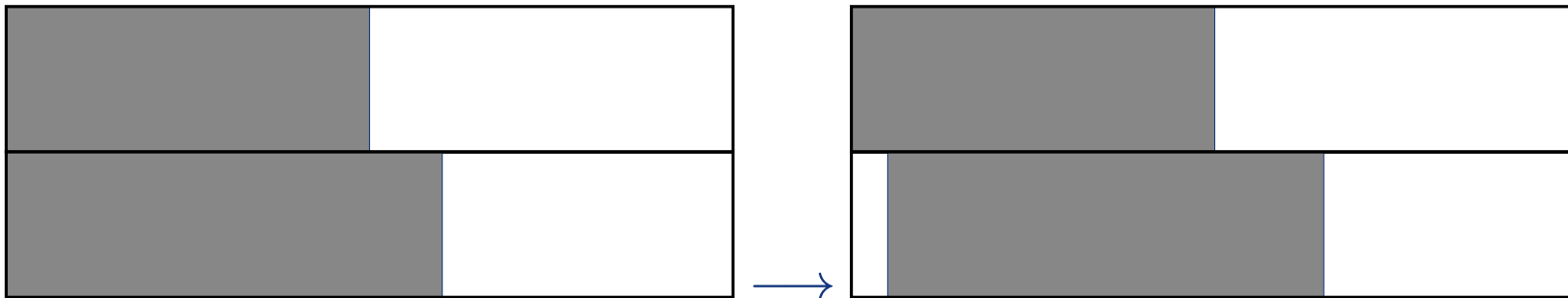


Why we would like to have Lopez evaporation scheme?

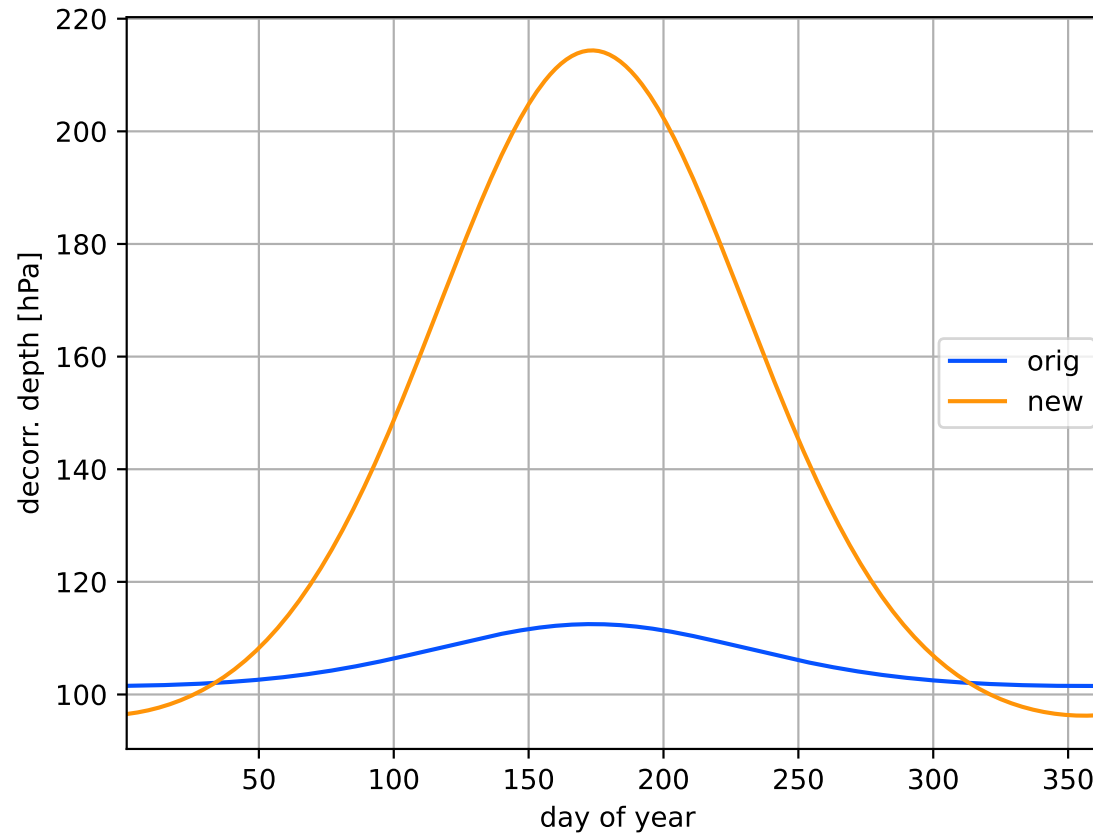
- more physically based (we know Kessler is wrong)
- reduces positive precipitation bias
- better representation of rain shadow
- reduction of precipitation maxima in convection
- target: introduce Lopez evaporation while keeping good (surface) scores
- we adjusted clouds in radiation, microphysics, and condensation

Radiation changes

- more restrictive vertical profile of HU_c
- more pronounced yearly cycle of exponential-maximum-random overlap
 - decorrelation length: where max becomes random

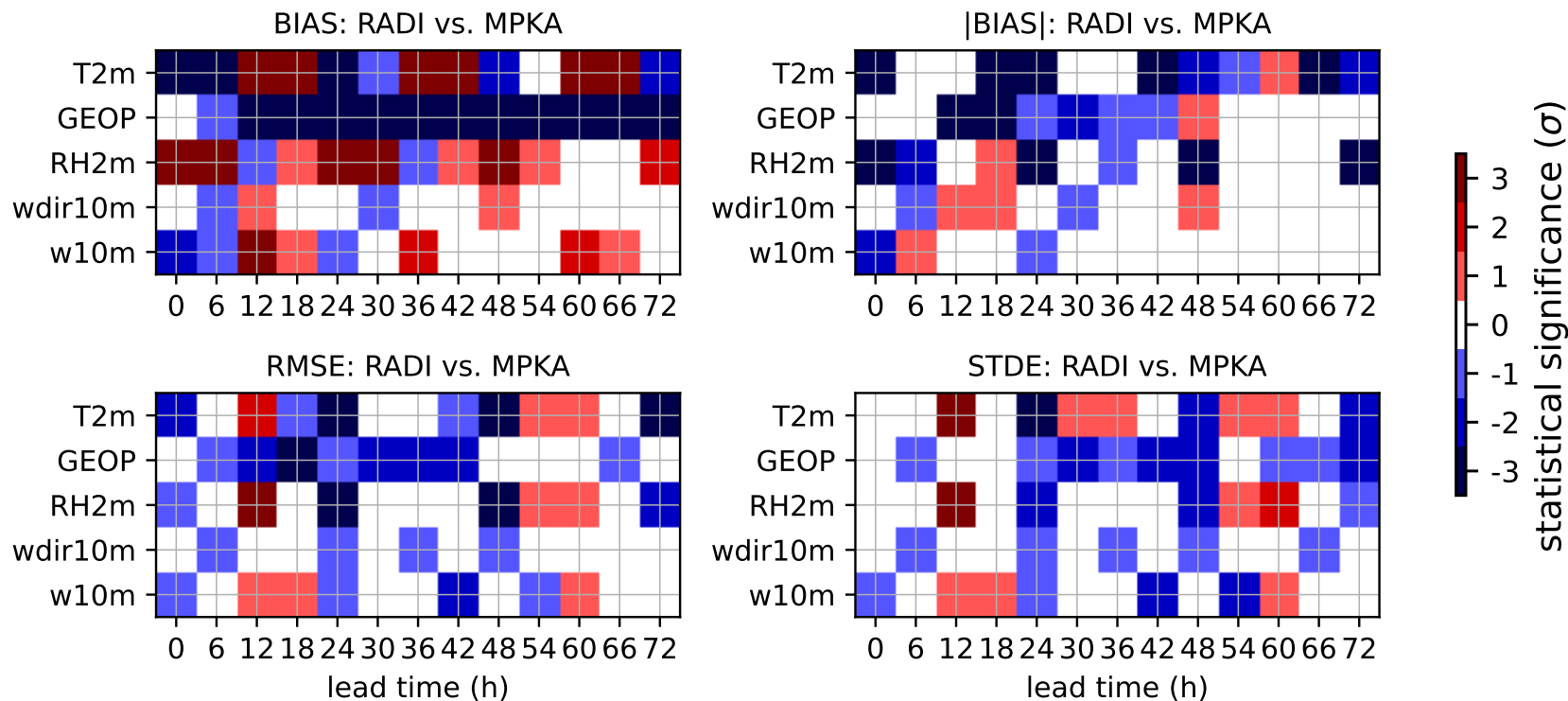


Amplified yearly cycle of decorrelation length



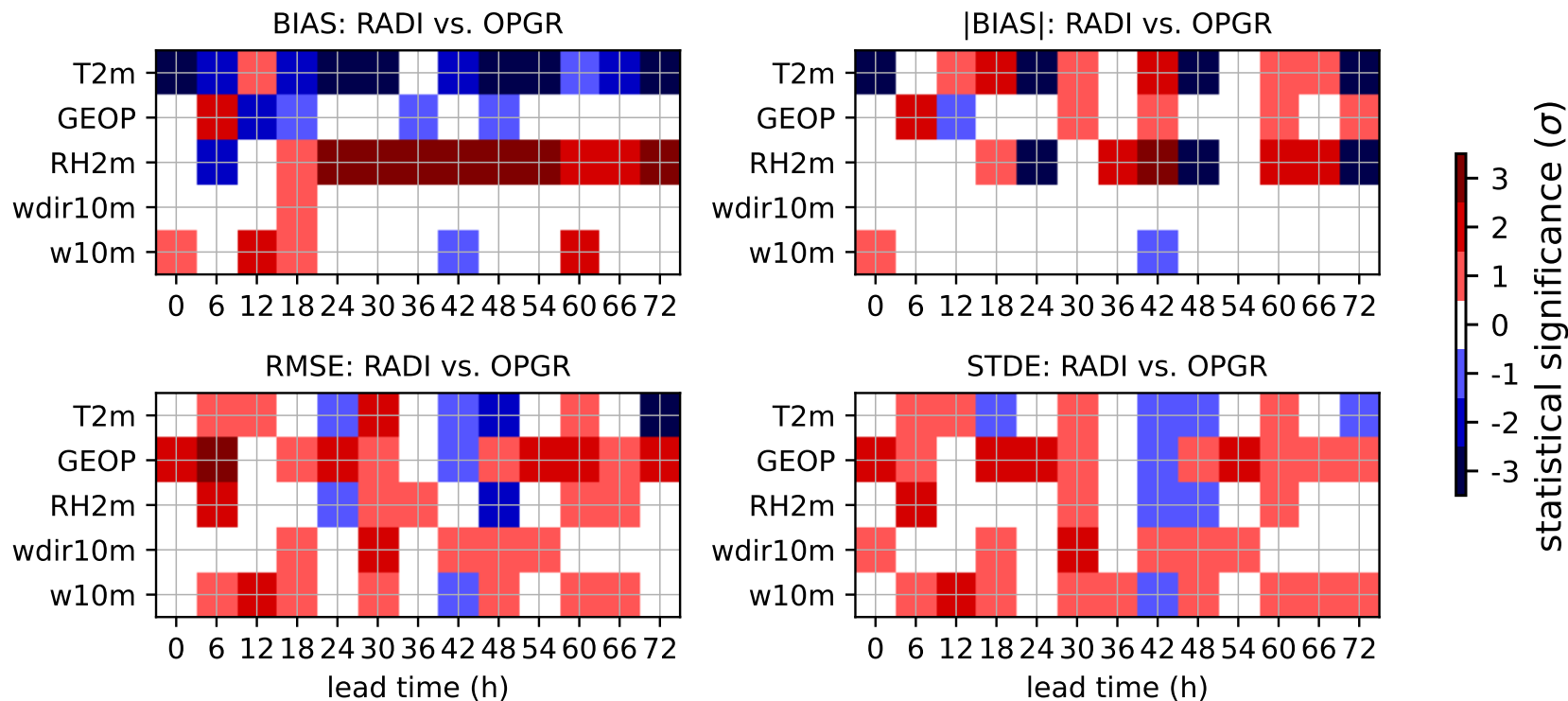
Radiation changes: results vs. without radiation changes

Surface score: RADI vs. MPKA (20220620-20220710, 21 days)

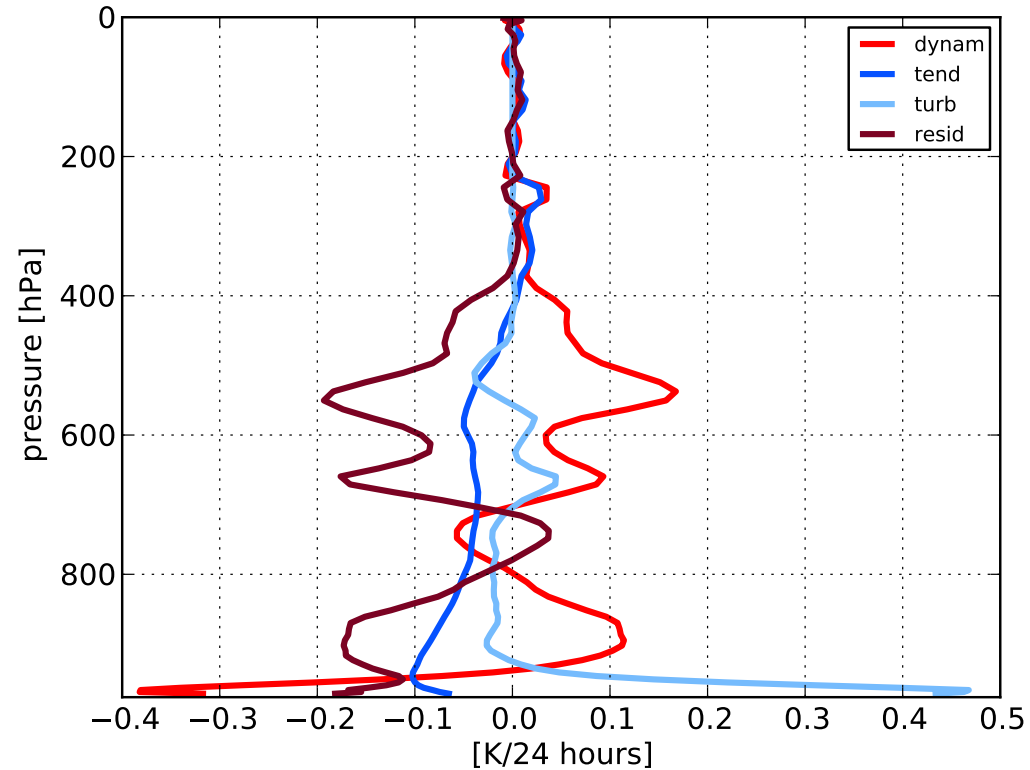


Radiation changes: results vs. operational

Surface score: RADl vs. OPGR (20220620-20220710, 21 days)



Temperature budget difference vs. operational



⇒ changes in microphysics needed

Autoconversion

$$\left(\frac{dq_l}{dt}\right)_{aco} = -k_r q_l \left\{ 1 - \exp \left[-\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{q_l}{q_l^{crit}} \right)^2 \right] \right\} \quad (1)$$

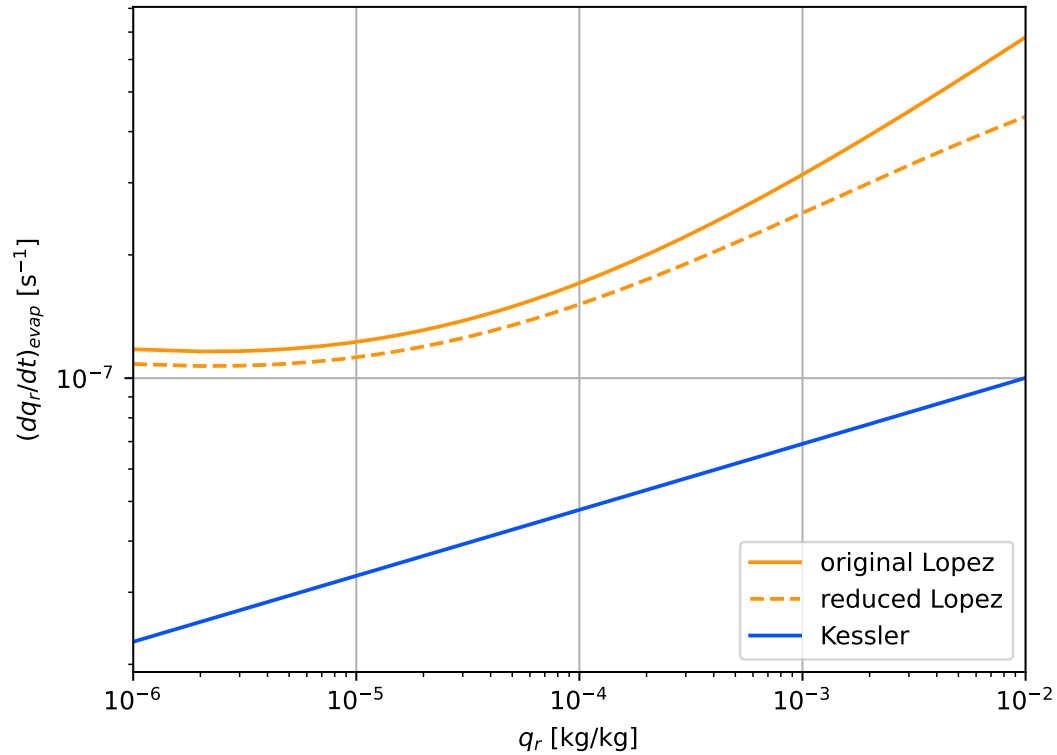
- k_r important mainly for heavy autoconversion rates
 - higher k_r reduces the geopotential bias, warms up lower levels
- q_l^{crit} important for stratus/stratocumulus cases
 - higher compensates for the change of k_r

Reduction of evaporation of rain (1/2)

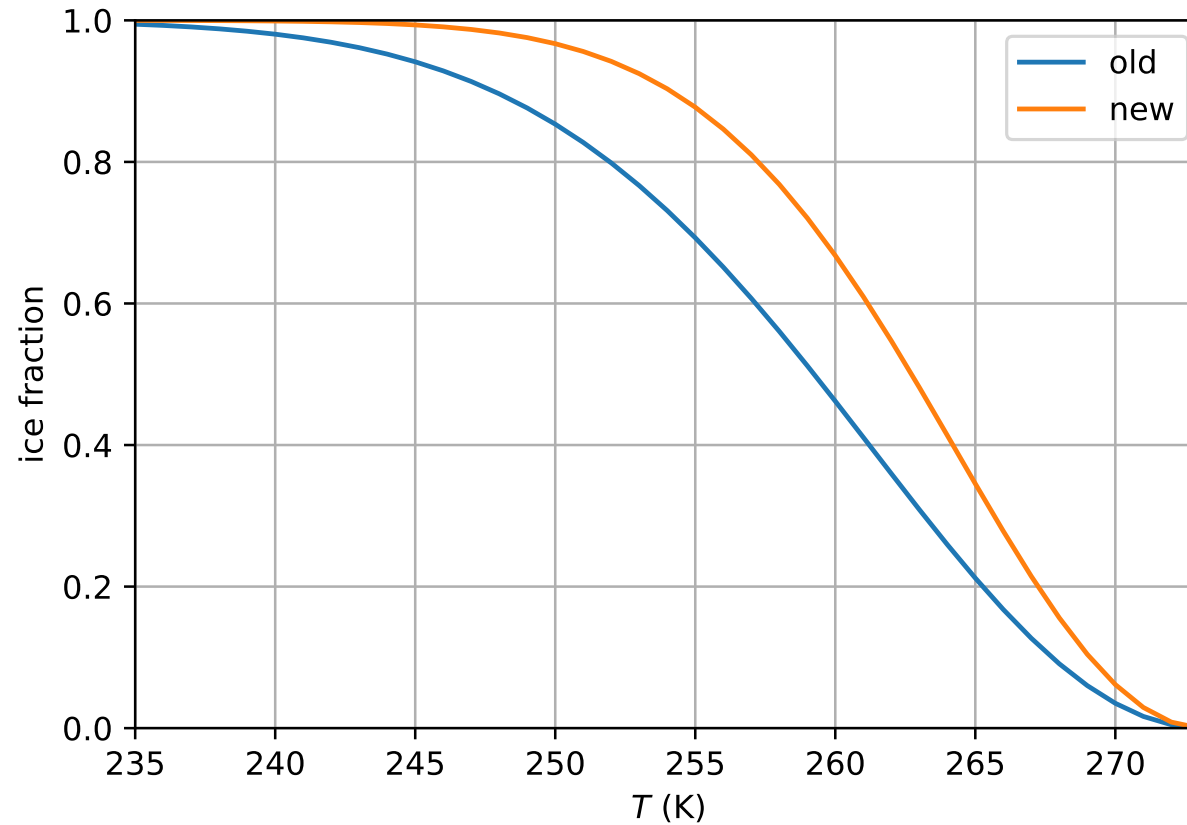
$$\left(\frac{dq_j}{dt}\right)_{evap,new} = \left(\frac{dq_j}{dt}\right)_{evap} \left[1 - e^{-\frac{\sum_i \left(\frac{dq_i}{dt}\right)_{evap}}{c_j}} \right] \frac{c_j}{\sum_i \left(\frac{dq_i}{dt}\right)_{evap}}, \quad (2)$$

- c_j limits highest evaporation rates of hydrometeor category j
- we use it only for rain, $c_r = 7 \cdot 10^{-7} \text{ kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$

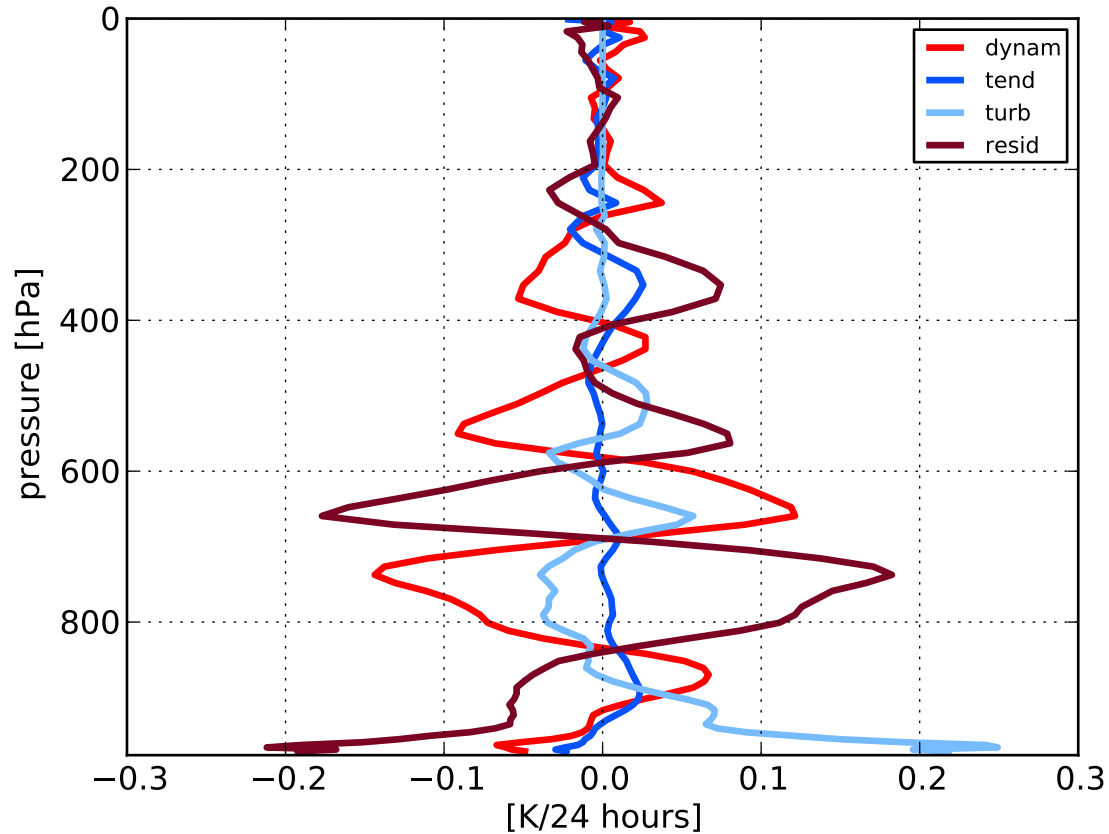
Reduction of evaporation of rain (2/2)



Different split between phases in condensation

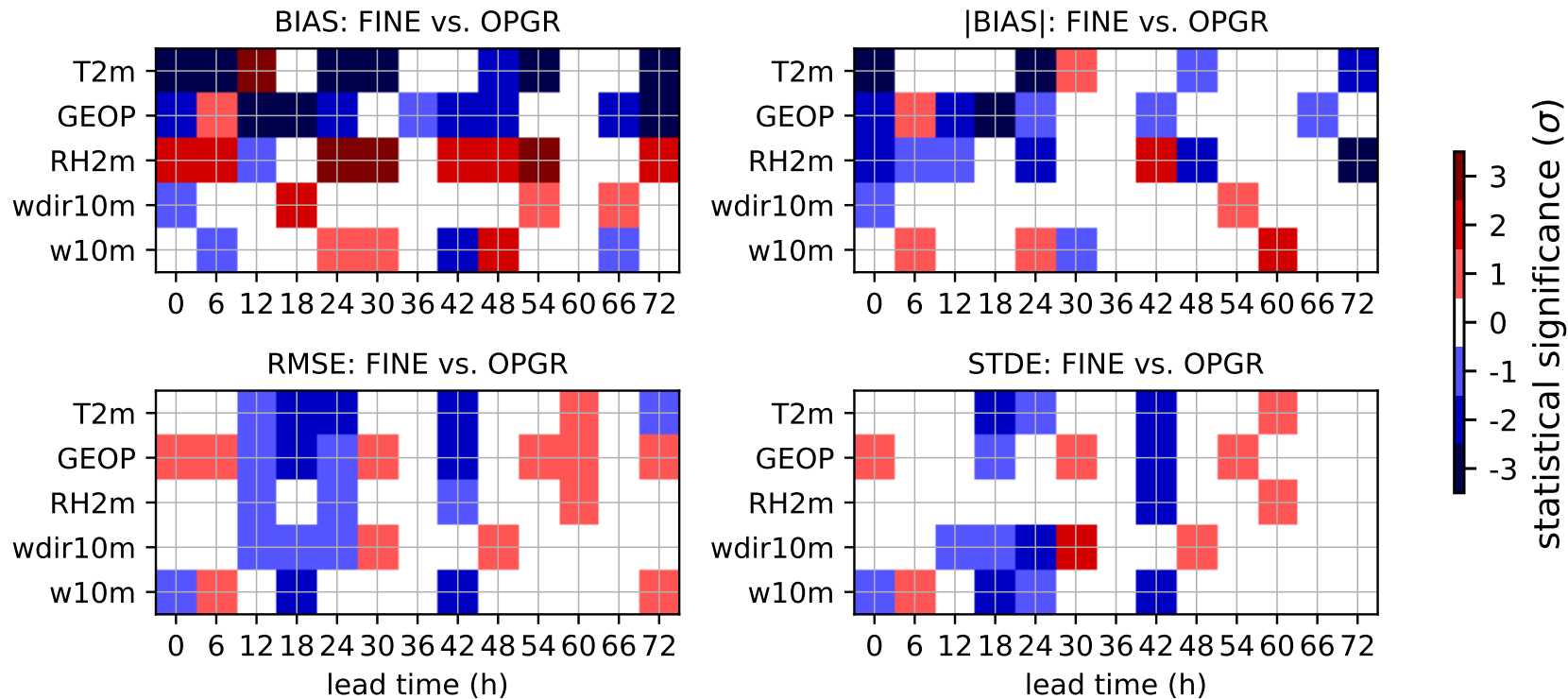


Results: fixed split between dynamics and turbulence



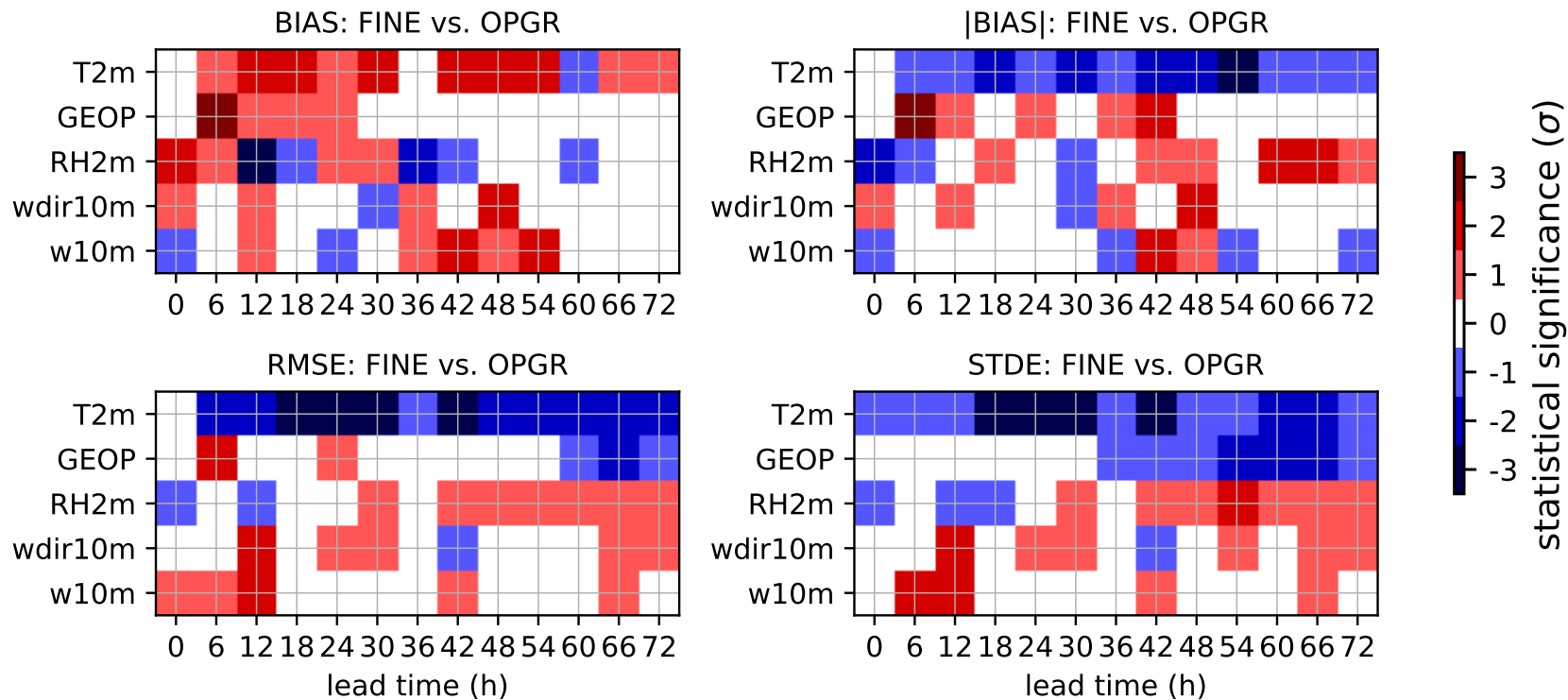
Results: scores in summer

Surface score: FINE vs. OPRG (20220620-20220710, 21 days)



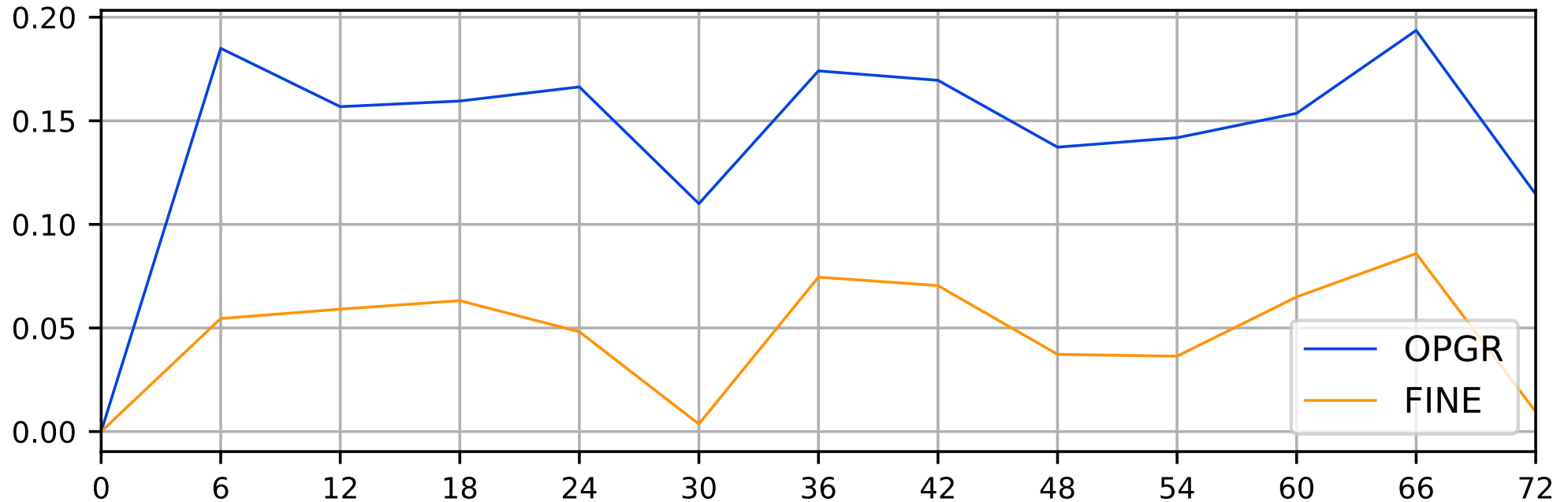
Results: scores in autumn

Surface score: FINE vs. OPGR (20221108-20221129, 22 days)

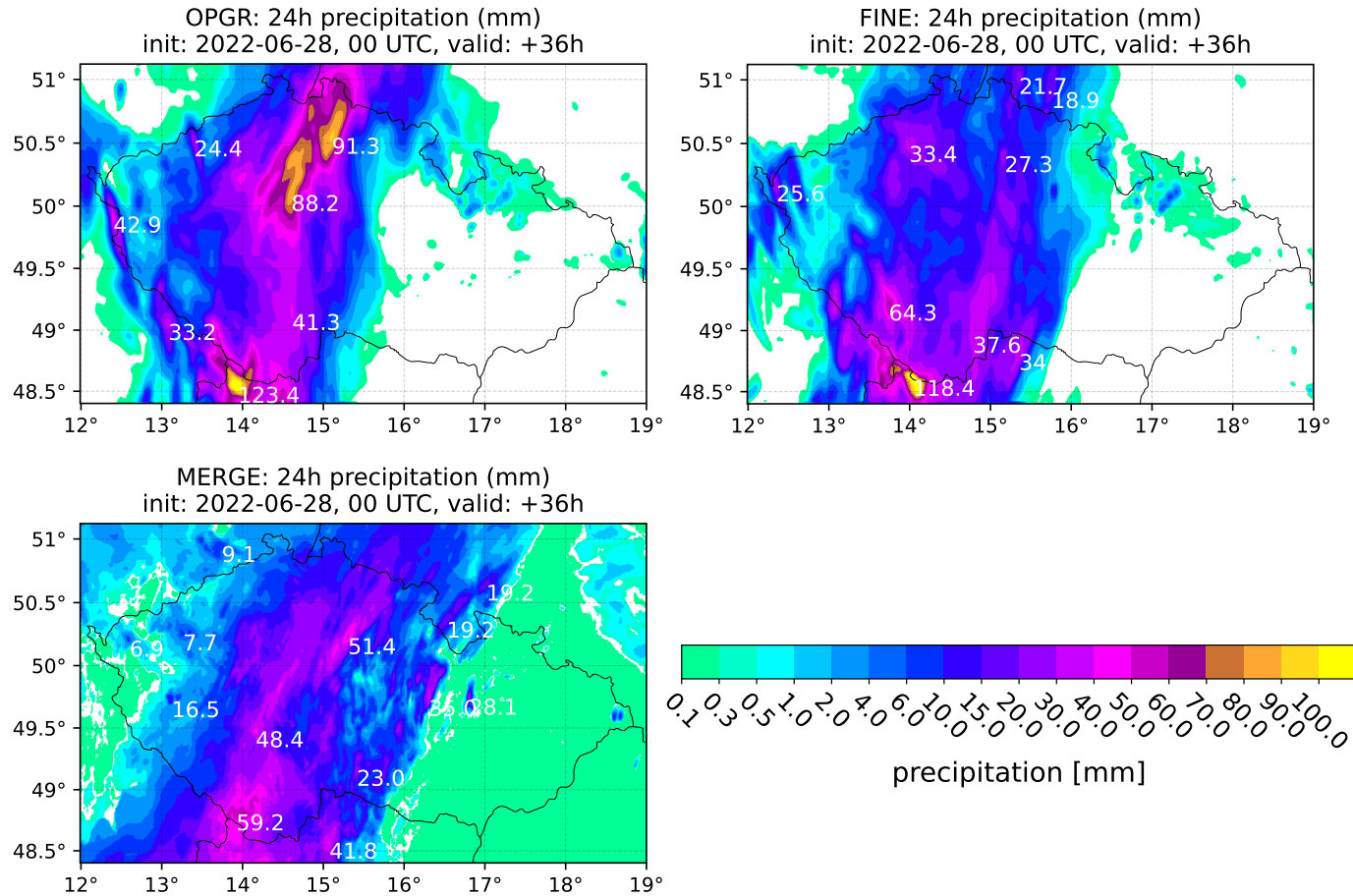


Results: precipitation bias in autumn

Precipitation bias (20221108-20221129, 22 days)



Results: precipitation in convection



Conclusion


- benefit of lower precipitation bias kept while scores are neutral
- big influence of yearly cycle of the decorrelation length and reduction of evaporation
- microphysics changes with Lopez evaporation scheme is now operational

Thank you for your attention

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